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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FROM THE MONTGOMERY MAIL.

RUNNING FOR REPUTATION; OR,
MONTCALM VS. THE KENTUCKY FILLY.

"It's no use, gentlemen, to talk; the race is made—money staked—and Montcalm is bound to run. I know he has not been out of the stable in three months, and, in my opinion, that is so much the better; d—n a horse that can't bottle up any quantity of speed and bottom in that time—I run him on the *long-keep*. If he can't, after resting so long, beat that shadow of a Kentucky filly, I'll *alter* his condition in life most materially, and make a plow-horse of him."

The foregoing was uttered by Thomas Jud, in a loud, impatient tone, surrounded by a number of friends and advisers, on the race-course near the village of H——, not thirty miles distant from the metropolis.

It will be readily perceived, a race was on *hand*, if Montcalm was not on *foot;* and that his owner had no idea of paying forfeit.

Several months prior to this, Jud won this celebrated stallion in a raffle. The horse being rather vicious, and hard to control, was locked up in a stable, and water and provender furnished through the cracks. He had been thus housed for *three entire months*, and presented indeed a strange appearance for a racer. His shoeless hoofs were unnaturally long, and no eye, however experienced, could tell from his foot prints on the track where he ran, what they were, and which way the animal that made them was travelling! His *crack-fred* agreed with him finely; and as for health and fat, one would have to search extensively the realms of horsedom in Tennessee and Kentucky, to find a better specimen. His obesity was such as to throw him out of horse-shape; to which add his long uncombed foretop, heavy mane and tail, and some faint idea may be formed of his *horseship*.

The only encouraging sign about him was his eye. That was noble. Having been released so suddenly from his long confinement, and thrown on the race course midst so many of his species, caused an excitement which gave an unnatural expression to his organs of vision.

As his owner surveyed him, ever tossing up and down his bull-shaped neck, neighing shrilly, and peering through his thick, shaggy foretop with his flashing eyes, you could read pride and triumph in his handsome and intelligent countenance.

"I tell you, gentlemen, he's game—has a small steam engine within him, as sure as you are born! My only fear is, that the locomotive can't show all of its speed on a circular track. If the conductor puts on his brakes right, and holds him properly at the corners, you will see the trip made in the quickest sort of time! Who's afraid! Besides," (in an under tone to one of his friends,) "the fate of Montcalm and the stakes are in good hands. Do you suppose the judges will give up their own money?—untill they do that, mine is in no danger!"

The truth was, the judges were going his halves! The race was one mile out, and the stakes $10.

Montcalm's competitor was a Kentucky filly, of fine parts, in first rate running order, and the very beau idel of a race nag. Her owner—a tall, raw-boned man, with an uncommon share of red hair about his face and head, and with a long white drab over-coat and leggins on—sported a huge, heavy-loaded horse-whip, and seemed well acquainted with the business on hand.

Relying on the superior fleetness of his filly, he gave Jud's horse the inside track, and held her back at the tap of the drum until every one saw the horse had at least one hundred feet the start. But when she was permitted to leave, the distance between two contending horses was never so quickly "devoured up."

Montcalm commenced his performances with great power but little speed. He seemed as if he was endeavoring to break through rather than pass over the earth. Before he made a quarter of a mile from the stand, Kentucky was one hundred yards ahead!

There was likely to be no sport. But by some means, the entrance gate to the race course had been left open, and stood just ahead of the filly, who, disdaining to compete with so uninteresting an adversary, in spite of rein and spur, darted through the opening, and ran some hundred and fifty yards before she could be taken up.

Montcalm came lumbering by, amidst the earthquake shout of Jud's friends, with no inclination whatever to imitate the filly in extra labor—was fully satisfied there was ground enough *inside*, on which to exhibit his speed and power.

At the moment, when the filly's defeat seemed inevitable, she was rushed back into the track and took after the horse. So lightning-like was her motion, and so fast was she gaining on him, the tumult and the shout were suddenly hushed, and all, with suspended breath and instinctive admiration, gazed on such wonderful exhibition of speed, set off, doubtless, by a contrast with the slower motion of the horse. Wonderful to relate, under the weight of the disadvantages above mentioned, she passed the horse and came out ahead twenty feet.

The judges, without hesitation, announced that Jud was entitled to the money! The suspicion and astonishment of the Kentuckian may be better imagined than described. His face became redder than his head—both seemed on the eve of spontaneous combustion.

"Gentlemen," said he to thr judges, "I desire to ax you a few questions"

Their silence and attention seemed to say "proceed."

"Didn't my filly start last?"

"Yes," said the judges.

"She flew the outside track, which always makes it the furthest way round, and came in where she went out—didn't she?"

"Yes."

"She came out first, didn't she?"

"Yes."

"Well, why am I not entitled to the money?"

To most fair-minded men, the conclusion from these premises would have been irresistible. But as soon as the last interrogatory was put, one of the judges, with great decision in his manner and tone, said: "D—n your filly! she was too far behind in the middle of the race—she didn't run average."

Never was reason more unsatisfactory to a red-headed man. Without attempting to answer such logic, he appealed to Jud himself, and demanded if, under such circumstances, he would take the money?

"Do you see anything verdant here?" said the person addressed, putting his right thumb on the end of his nose, and waving his open hand; "the money is what I made my horse do all that hard running for, and to gain *himself* reputation on the turf."

"You can't pretend you won the money fairly? My nag, to a dead certainty, beat your horse; and this day's procedencies hasn't given him any karacter."

"What's the use of having judges, if we are not governed by what they decide?" replied Jud; "and although your filly may have the heels of Montcalm, yet, the Bible somewhere says, 'the race is not always to the swift.'"

"The man that writ that scriptur," retorted the Kentuckian, "must have done racing, and, in time, lit upon *Hayneville judges!* I have seventeen mules and a span of carriage horses, worth in this market three thousand dollars; I will stake them against two thousand dollars, and run my filly against your horse, in three days, on the Montgomery track."

"I never run on the *short*, but always on the *long-keep;* and I don't think Montcalm, from present appearances, can get his breath good in three months, *if he then does!* Having established his character on the turf, I will run him no more!" R.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1857.

PROVOKING.—Knowing that we spare neither pains nor expense to get the latest news for the Observer, and to get the paper off to our subscribers by the very earliest conveyance, it is excessively annoying to find all our efforts nullified, as on Monday last, by the Salem stage leaving here two hours before its proper time, and without the slightest notice to us that it would anticipate the regular hour for leaving. Our packets were in the Post Office an hour and a half before the time when the stage ought to have gone, and half an hour after it had actually gone. The consequence was, that our papers on the direct line to and beyond Salem were delayed two days, and a whole week on the cross routes from Carthage and Asheborough. Our readers will please to understand that their disappointment was owing to no fault of ours. They cannot have been more annoyed by it than we are.

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We insert another brief article from the same pen as the review of Col. Gwynn's Report. It will be seen that by the act of 1852, a duty was expressly imposed on the Governor and Attorney General of the State, to see that *no part* of the $80,000 then granted by the State to this work *should be paid*, until the entire work then to be done was put under contract, and bond and good security given for *the completion of the entire work*.

Was this law complied with by Gov. Reid and Attorney General Ransom? If not, *why was the law disregarded?* If this law was complied with, why has not Gov. Bragg directed *suit to be brought on the bond?* These are questions which ought to be answered. They are not alluded to in the Report of the Investigating Committee. It is manifest that if the law had been executed, the State would not have lost the $380,000 granted at that and the subsequent session.

The wasteful and illegal expenditure of all the money subscribed by the State, the appropriation of the State's subscription to reimburse sundry persons for their private subscriptions, and the sacrifice of State Bonds in defiance of express law, have all been done, as the Investigating Committee declare, not only with the cognizance but with the assent of the State's Representatives in the Board of Directors and in general meetings of the Stockholders. Who then should be held responsible? Surely not the private stockholders alone. *They* are powerless. *They* own a minority of the stock. The State of North Carolina owns the majority; it has had, and has, the power to govern the private stockholders in everything. It is fair to presume, nay, it is certain, that none of the mismanagement complained of could have existed without the State's consent. Let the Legislature appoint another investigating Committee, with all requisite power to examine the whole business, from beginning to end, and let the blame fall where it properly belongs.

THE RELIEF TO THE DEEP RIVER COMPANY.—The bill before the Legislature, proposing to give this Company $300,000, will be of no service to that Company, so far as the completion of the works is in view. A plain statement will show this.

An official letter from Mr. Rencher, one of the Directors of the Company, to Gov. Bragg, states that the "old debt" of the company is "more than $100,000." This is to be paid out of the $300,000 now proposed to be given.

Next, the Company will have to pay, in the two years before the next Legislature meets, $36,000 of interest on the $300,000 of State bonds under the act of 1854-5.

Then we find by the Treasurer's Report of April last, that there is $20,583 14 in "preferred stock," bearing 7 per cent. interest, which the Company is authorized to pay off at par, whenever it may please to do so—and we think there is scarcely a doubt that it will please to do it out of the $300,000 now proposed to be granted.

Now these three items will absorb upwards of $156,000 of the $300,000 now proposed to be voted. How many other sources of exhaustion there may be, before they begin to empty the dollars into the *deep* river, we know not. But it is ridiculous to go to work any further upon the works with $144,000. Col. Gwynn says it will take $450,000 to put them in *temporary* order, and $1,200,000 to do the work permanently. Pray let there be no more money wasted on a work, which gets further and further from completion the more work you do and the more money you spend on it, under the present plan of picayune appropriations.

Even Mr. Douglas, the Company's Engineer, estimates the cost at $208,000.

While on the subject, we will add one remark: Supposing the Deep River improvement to be completed, and all these slack water pools made from dam to dam, is it not manifest that there will be such a continued deposite of sand and mud in each of those pools, particularly against the upper part of each dam, as will gradually fill them up and destroy the navigation? Such is the belief of practical men, who have observed the deposites made in our river against every log that lodges in its bed. It at once serves as a dam against which the sand and mud accumulates, producing a shoal.

WISE LEGISLATION.—Our Legislature has a way of doing things peculiar to itself. An instance: It employed Col. Gwynn to examine the river works and report what was necessary to complete them. He was paid $1000 for his services, and forthwith the Senate passes a bill appropriating (exclusive of payment of debts,) less than half of the sum which he estimates as necessary to fix up the work temporarily! Where was the use of wasting $1000 on Col. Gwynn?

INJUSTICE.—The Raleigh Standard publishes a letter dated Marion, Mississippi, to a member of the General Assembly of this State, commencing as follows:

"I have seen no paper but the Observer, and of course very meagre sketches of your proceedings."

If the writer had read other North Carolina papers, he would have seen, that we have given a history of every thing done that was of the least public importance; and in connection with our condensed statements of documents, reports and bills, have given a more complete and better understood account of business before the Legislature than any paper in the State, not excepting the Raleigh Standard. The extent to which other papers have quoted from the Observer proves this—our reports being generally preferred, not only as more intelligible, but as always from one to three days ahead of those in the Standard, which, considering its location and other advantages, is decidedly a "slow coach."

It is true that we have not now or heretofore, followed the fashion of the Raleigh Standard in giving such *important* and *definite* particulars as the following, which we take from the same number of that paper, and the like of which one may find in any column of its reports, from week to week:—

"An amendment offered by Mr. Bledsoe, was also rejected."

We are not told what the amendment was, and if so unimportant as to be unworthy to be described, why mention it at all? Again:—

"Some bills were passed over informally."

Important information that! Again:—

"Mr. Cuningham introduced a resolution concerning Wood, which was read first time and passed, and on motion rules were suspended and passed second reading, and

"Mr. Dockery moved to lay the said resolution on the table. Lost.

"Mr. Wilder offered an amendment which passed. The resolution as amended passed its third reading, and under a further suspension of the rules, ordered a message to be sent to the House of Commons, asking its concurrence in the same."

Here are eleven lines taken up about a resolution "concerning wood." In what way wood could be concerned—whether it is Wood, the proper noun, or wood, the common noun—oak wood, pine wood, fire wood, or what—and in what way a resolution "concerning wood" "ordered a message to be sent to the House"—the reader of the Standard may indeed guess, if he be a Yankee, or reckon, if a Southron; but the sketches of that paper,—"meagre" indeed in substance—give no clue.

Again: "Mr. Baxter made a statement of some further facts which came to the knowledge of the committee, but were not embodied in the report."

The public might have been interested to know what these "facts" were, relating to the important investigation into the Deep river business—(so *deep* that it has swallowed up a large amount of the public funds, and can still hold more)—but the Standard is mum. Deep river appears to be a sort of pet of the officials about Raleigh.

Once more: "Mr. Hill, of Stokes, moved to amend by striking out one of the sections which he afterwards withdrew."

Did Mr. Hill withdraw one of the sections of the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State? and if so, what rule of the House authorised such a procedure?

These are a few of the beauties of Legislative reporting as done up at Raleigh.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday last. The political news is of no consequence. Cotton has declined ⅛, and quotations at that decline were barely sustained after the arrival of the Atlantic's news from the U. S. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Monday last appropriated $200,000 for the establishment of a Naval Depot as Brunswick, Georgia. The House on the same day passed the bill to increase the pay of officers of the army.

PARTY SPIRIT.—We have endeavored to relieve, as far as possible, all our legislative reports of any partisan aspect. The Democrats are so largely in the majority that the session began and continued for a long time with as little manifestation of party spirit as we have ever known in our State Legislature. It is very unfortunate for the State that the dominant party did not permit this "era of good feeling" to remain undisturbed. In that case, questions would have been discussed and decided with a view to benefit the State, and not to the putting up or down of this and that man or party.

The most singular and unjust exhibition of the lengths to which party spirit may carry partisans is made in yesterday's Raleigh Standard, where it is argued at great length that the defeat of the amended charter of the Western Extension Road is mainly due to the speeches, exertions, and "influence" of Mr. Dockery, Senator from Richmond and Robeson. No part of the responsibility is saddled upon Democratic Senators, though in its sketch of the debate the Standard publishes, at far greater length, the speeches of Messrs. Eaton and Cameron, two of the most influential Democrats in the body, on the same side with Mr. Dockery! though, according to the Standard's classification, there are 33 Democrats and only 17 opposition members in the Senate! and though the yeas and nays published in the same article, *without classification*, show that of the 22 Senators who voted with General Dockery to defeat the charter all but *five* are Democrats! The Standard ought to be ashamed of itself, if that were possible. Who ever heard before of fixing upon an opposition member's "influence," as the cause of defeat of a real or *pretended* party measure in a Senate containing an overwhelming majority of that party? And when was it that Gen. Dockery, who has been the mark for the shafts of every democratic witling in the State, acquired such "influence" with the Democratic party as to upset their action in a house containing two to one of his opponents?

But more glaring still is the differing course pursued by the Standard towards Messrs. Dockery and Cameron. Mr. Dockery does not belong to the Standard's party. It was therefore a very good thing to abuse him. Mr. Cameron is a democrat, it was therefore necessary that he should be praised. But how to abuse Dockery and puff Cameron for *doing precisely the same thing*, would have puzzled most gentlemen of the quill. He of the Standard, however, is at no loss. He roasts Gen. Dockery in a column and a quarter, and then proceeds to lather Mr. Cameron in the following neatly turned (by machine) paragraph:

"*Paul C. Cameron, Esq.*—We had the pleasure, on Saturday last, of hearing this gentleman for the first time in the Senate. He evidently spoke on this occasion without preparation, as the debate in which he took part, on the Western Extension, came up unexpectedly; yet he acquitted himself in an admirable manner. He speaks with good sense, with force, and fluency; and now and then he stirs the blood and interests the imagination by his glowing eloquence. The General Assembly contains no truer patriot than Paul C. Cameron, and no one more devoted to, or more capable of advancing the public interests. The people of Orange County may well be proud of their Senator."

We do not know how it may be with most of the Standard's disciples, but we have no doubt that "Paul C. Cameron," who is decidedly a man of sense, will be a difficult subject to be imposed upon by so patent an effort to humbug him into the belief that he is a "true patriot" and Mr. Dockery a trifling fellow for doing precisely the same thing.

We would publish the sketch of the debate, but whilst the speeches of democrats, pro and con, are reported at length, Mr. Dockery's remarks are very cavalierly dismissed. We are not disposed to second the Standard's injustice by publishing replies to a speech of his which is not reported.

That our statement of the yeas and nays on Mr. Dockery's motion is correct may be seen by the list which we take from the Standard, and classify according to its own list of members:

Yeas—Messrs. Battle,* Boyd,* Bryant, Cameron,* Carr,* Chesson,* Christian, Cunningham,* Dillard,* Dockery, Eaton,* Hawkins,* Holmes,* Holt, J. B. Jones,* A. J. Jones, Lane,* Martin,* Miller,* W. R. Myers,* Pool, Sanders* and Taylor*—23.

Nays—Messrs. Cherry, Coleman,* Fennell,* Fonville,* Gibson, Gorrell, Hill,* Mills,* Parks, Ramsay, Rives,* Speight,* J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas,* Ward,* Wiggins, White,* and Wilder*—18.

* Democrats.

It is notorious that Democrats are strictly excluded from holding office in the State Bank and its various branches. No man holding Democratic principles has been, or we believe ever will be, appointed under the present management. The banks are thoroughly Americanized.

Warrenton News.

Before making such assertions, calculated to do a great deal of harm, the Warrenton News should have taken the trouble to ascertain their truth. Reference to an almanac would have prevented so gross a mis-statement.

According to the list of officers of the Bank of the State and its Branches, as published in the N. C. Almanac, the Presidents of the principal Bank and the Branch at this place are *Whigs*, the Presidents of three of the Branches are known to us *to be Democrats*, and the politics of the other Presidents are unknown to us. The News is also mistaken as to the other officers and Directors of that Bank and its Branches.

In its other statement that "the banks are thoroughly Americanized," it is equally at fault. We know of at least one Bank in the State in which every officer, from President to Clerk, voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—From the Raleigh papers we glean a few items:

Small Notes.—The bill of Mr. Elliott of Randolph, to authorize all the banks in the State to issue $1, $2, and $3 notes, to the amount of 10 per cent. of their capital, finally passed the Commons on Friday last, Yeas 53, Nays 43. It has yet to be acted on in the Senate.

The bill to repeal the penal clause for paying or receiving small notes, has also passed the House.

The Western Extension.—Mr. Dockery's motion, on Saturday, to reconsider the bill to grant further aid to the Western Extension railroad, having been adopted by the Senate, 25 to 13, after a long debate; that bill occupied nearly the whole session of Monday. The result was, as stated by the Standard, that "Gen. Dockery moved to strike out the material and more important portions of the bill, embracing nearly the whole of it, so as to make it provide for an extension to Morganton, and for some additional work beyond, in case the French Broad and Greenville Company should surrender their charter. The friends of the measure regarded this motion, if it should prevail, as fatal to it; and the vote was, therefore, considered a test of the strength of the measure." Gen. Dockery's motion prevailed, by Yeas 23, Nays 18.

The bill was then, on motion of Gen. Dockery, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Gorrell, Eaton, Coleman, Cherry and Hill.

The Senate has rejected the bill to amend the charter of the Albemarle Plankroad; and the bill to amend the Revised Code, entitled county revenue and charges.

Mr. Bledsoe's bill to "raise a sinking fund," has passed the House.

A motion by Mr. Parker to rescind the vote laying the bill to repeal the act concerning the geological survey on the table, was rejected—Yeas 42, Nays 53.

The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina was taken up.

Mr. Lewis of Wake offered a number of amendments, which were incorporated in the bill.

The bill was rejected—Yeas 47, Nays 48.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—Yeas 46, Nays 31.

The bill to elect the clerks and masters in equity by the people was taken up and postponed until the 4th of March—Yeas 60, Nays 30.

The People's Bank bill was rejected on Monday, 66 to 41.

Nearly all of Monday was devoted by the House to the Senate's Revenue bill, getting as far as section 23.

The Senate has passed the House resolution to adjourn on Monday next.

From the Wilmington Journal's account of the House proceedings for Monday, we copy the following, which we do not find alluded to in the Standard of Wednesday or our correspondent's letter:

The bill to amend the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Charter, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Meares, all the sections granting aid from the State were stricken out. Messrs. Davidson and Bethea offered amendments. On motion of Mr. Green, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

[We have heard verbally, that Mr. Bethea's amendment proposed to give the Company the option of running the Road to Wilmington or Fayetteville. Whether it was adopted or rejected, we have not heard.—OBSERVER.]

The bill granting aid to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up. Mr. Bledsoe moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, giving the company $400,000 on condition of setting by all receipts, over and above expenses, as a sinking fund to pay off the bonds as they fall due. Pending the debate, the hour arrived for taking up the Revenue bill which was read. Mr. Meares moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a bill levying a tax of 50 cents upon every through passenger on Railroads and Canals, and 5 per cent. on amount of freight receipts. The motion to strike out all after the enacting clause was rejected. Yeas 46, nays 65.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 28.

On yesterday the bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad was rejected, by yeas 13, nays 24. Upon it a lengthy discussion occurred, in which Messrs. Dockery, Coleman, Gorrell, W. H. Thomas and Mills engaged.

Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill to loan the Fayetteville High School, from the Literary Fund, $5000.

In the afternoon, the resolution providing for night sessions passed.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to exempt a freehold homestead and one negro slave from execution sale.

The bill to charter the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company passed its 2d and 3d readings. It asks for no money.

Mr. Gorrell, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the W. N. C. Railroad after its amendment, reported in favor of that bill with certain amendments. The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Hill in the Chair. Considerable discussion was then had upon it.

During the evening a number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the House of Commons were passed their first reading.

At half-past 1 o'clock the bill concerning the Western North Carolina Road was taken up, and after several amendments were adopted, the bill passed its 3d reading. No other business was done.

To-day, a resolution was passed providing that the surplus amount of the Literary Fund shall be invested in State bonds. Rules were suspended and it went through its 3d reading.

Mr. Ogburn's bill concerning the Common Schools passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A message was received from the House of Commons this morning transmitting the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad bill, which had just passed that body. It is so amended that its friends hardly know it.

Mr. Dockery moved that the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road be made the special order for to-morrow at half-past 12 o'clock.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill comes up at half-past 4 this afternoon.

Nothing of any importance has been done in the House since Monday morning, the Revenue bill being under consideration. That bill passed its 2d reading on yesterday. They take it upon its 3d reading to-day.

The snow is still troublesome here. We have not had a Northern mail over the Raleigh and Gaston Road in about 10 days. Z.

☞ Our correspondent wrote us, and we printed, that Mr. Little had favored the inquiry into the proposition to sell the Deep River works. It was Mr. Settle, not Mr. Little.

We learn that Mr. Shepherd, Speaker of the House of Commons, arrived at home this morning, in consequence of sickness in his family.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—The *modest* assertion of the Standard that we were "mistaken" as to the influence of the expunging bumbug in producing the defeat of our Coal Fields road bill, has brought us the following letter from a member of the Legislature. We omit the writer's name, and two other names mentioned by him, (though he does not ask us to do so,) as they are unnecessary to the substantiation of the fact. They will be given if it should be necessary:—

To the Editors of the Observer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan'y 24.

Messrs. Editors: I notice that the Raleigh Standard, in its issue of Jan'y 24, states that you are mistaken in supposing that the discussion on the Mexican Preamble in the House of Commons caused the defeat of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields road. Now, sirs, you were not mistaken; but, on the contrary, you have hit the very cause of the defeat of that road. If you will examine the vote upon the last reading you will discover, that although some five or six members voted Aye who voted No on the previous reading, it was yet lost. You will also find that my vote, as well as Mr. ——'s and Mr. ——'s, are not recorded on the last reading; as well as some three or four others, who voted for it on the former reading, are not recorded at all, or recorded against it. We believed that this was gotten up by *prominent* and *influential* democrats to insult us and tyrannize over us, and had determined together to break off all association with any such men, even at the risk of killing off our own favorite schemes.

Yours, &c. —— ——.

P. S. If you see fit you may give this a place in your paper. It can be substantiated by any Whig or American in the Legislature.

Death of a Methodist Minister.—The Rev. Charles S. Walker, a native of Charleston, and a well known member of the South Carolina Conference, died at Spartansburg, S. C., on Sunday, the 18th inst., of an attack of quinsy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

We have the Report of the Committee before us. Upon two points it is full and conclusive; first, on the act of 1848, and secondly, on the act of 1854. But the Committee seems to have overlooked the act of 1852, or to have paid so little attention to it as to have omitted to descant upon its importance. We purpose to do so, and shall be very brief.

The second section of the act of 1852 says, "that the sum of $80,000 shall and may be subscribed by the Governor of the State on behalf of the State, and the sum of forty thousand dollars shall and may be subscribed in *the first instance by individuals*, in shares of $100 each." And the 7th section says, "that *no portion of the money* herein authorized to be subscribed *on the part of the State* SHALL BE PAID, until the *entire work yet to be done shall have been taken by contractors*, and BOND AND GOOD SECURITY by persons resident in this State, payable to the State of North Carolina, *for the faithful execution and completion* of THE ENTIRE WORK, for the additional sum of $150,000 hereinbefore authorized to be raised, *shall be given*, to be approved by the Governor and Attorney General."

Now if the conditions of this act had been complied with, not only the $300,000 appropriated in 1854, but the $80,000 provided to be subscribed by this act of 1852, would have been saved to the State.

The Committee heard the explanations of the "President, Attorney and other officers of the Company," showing the *honest purposes*, &c. of the Company. If the Committee's field of inquiry had been a little enlarged, and *other persons* not connected with the Company could have been heard also, they would a tale unfold which would have astonished the President, Attorney and all concerned, about the *improvements* on the Cape Fear.

But enough. The Committee have said that the Company "has in the several particulars enumerated exceeded its powers—misapplied the funds obtained from and by the aid of the State, and consequently has forfeited its franchise." Notwithstanding this, *further aid is proposed to be given*—while the Legislature refuses to lend the *bonds of the State* to help the Western Rail Road to open a way to the Coal Fields. Honesty is *not always*, it appears, the best policy!

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, Mr. WALKER PEARCE to Miss MARTHA VAUGHAN. All of this place.

☞ A notice of a marriage, near Rockingham, cannot be inserted, for the reasons that we know not who sent it, and that it is suspicious from the hand writing of the letter being different from that on the envelope.

DIED,

Near Longstreet Church, on the 3d ult., Mr. PATRICK MUNROE, aged 56 years. He was long a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; and while a wise Providence saw fit to afflict him long and sorely, He enabled him to bear his sufferings without murmuring. But while his friends and relatives sorrow that he is gone, they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for he left a testimony behind, that "when Christ shall come the second time without sin unto salvation," he will share in the resurrection of the just.—Com.

In Pitt county, on the 19th inst., of consumption, RICHARD H. LEWIS, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

We copy from the Register and the Standard the debate in the Senate on Mr. Dockery's motion to reconsider. By copying the speeches of Mr. Dockery from the Register, and of Mr. Avery from the Standard, the report is probably made more complete and accurate:

Mr. Dockery moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Western North Carolina Rail road passed its 3d reading. He said perhaps it would be right for him to explain his reasons for moving this reconsideration. There could be no wrong motives imputed to him for the action, for it was his intention to leave the Halls of Legislature forever at the end of next week. He had always been in favor of a Railroad from our Atlantic coast to the Tennessee line, one that would go through the heart of the State, and by developing her resources, make her take that position which she ought. In 1833 he was a member of that Convention which met in the Old Methodist Church, a body which some have said was the ablest that had ever before or since assembled in North Carolina. That Convention considered this scheme and so impressed were they of its ability that a resolution was passed recommending that the State borrow $5,000,000 with which to commence building it. He voted for that resolution and advocated its passage. He was in favor of the Road then and is in favor of it now. It might seem strange then that one so deeply imbued with an Internal Improvement spirit, one who had so early and so long advocated such a system, should now be making such a move as he had made.

Since the bill had passed yesterday afternoon he had reflected upon it; he had not slept a night upon it, but he had thought a night upon it, and he had arrived at the conclusion, that the bill committed the State to too large an amount in too short a time. He was at home a planter and professed to have some little knowledge of that business. His experience in planting told him that over-cropping land was very injurious; that while it *might* yield largely one season it would never after have its accustomed fertility. While if the land were moderately cropped it would yield abundantly from year to year and still maintain its richness. Now, he feared that in the passage of the bill yesterday the Senate had over-cropped the State. He thought it would be better to proceed cautiously, building little by little and the farm would be sure never to give out, and further he thought that this was often the quickest way to accomplish work. It was slow but sure. These two ways of proceeding reminded him of an anecdote he once heard. A plain good old fashioned farmer, many years ago before the time of Railroads, started from Philadelphia to Lancaster on horseback. He jogged along, at the rate of about 4 miles an hour; he fed his own horse, curried and saddled him. By and by two young men rode up on dashing looking, richly caparisoned horses. They were what would now be termed 'Young Americas.' As they galloped swiftly by the plain farmer one cried out "I say, old man, will we get to Lancaster to-night?" "If you don't go too fast," replied the farmer. Towards evening the farmer met up with the young men again. This time they were sitting beside the Road and the horses were broke down and panting heavily. One says, "Well old man, when do you think we'll get to Lancaster?" "To-night, if you don't go too slow." Now he was afraid that we were about to go too fast and would consequently come to a halt. He did not like this way of dashing ahead headlong; he thought it would be better to moderate a little and go forwards more gradually.

He moved the reconsideration for the purpose of offering an amendment, and after the bill was amended he should give his vote for it with willingness. The amendment which he intended to offer was to fix the end of the first section at Morganton and there stop for the present, that is until the next Legislature, should the Road be completed that far before the next session. With this he thought the company ought to be content, for it would give them the privilege of building just as far as they would be able to build, even if they got all they asked for in the bill. His great objection to the bill was because it called for the too rapid building of the Road, and for too frequent payment of the State's subscription.

The bill, if he recollected its provisions aright, called for $1,200,000 for the mountain section of 10 miles. Its advocates say that the amount asked from the State shall not exceed $4,000,000 but does not experience of past Legislatures and the history of railroads that have been built in past time, show that they have often come back again for additional appropriations? They may say that the estimates in this instance are true—that there can be no mistake, but have we not had reports of engineers before this, who were said to be most reliable and does not experience prove that these reports have invariably fallen short of the amount required. Do not the facts in relation to the North Carolina Central road go very conclusively to prove this? If he was not mistaken, the estimates for that road and the one now before the Senate, were made by the same person. The bill which passed the last Legislature, committed the State to two-thirds of the amount necessary to build the mountain section; now this bill proposed to commit the State for the whole of said amount. He would refer to Virginia, as an instance. What has it cost her to cross the mountains? An immense sum. It is probable that we may cross for less, but be that as it may, to cross the Blue Ridge will cost a large sum of money, much more, in his opinion, than it was estimated at. But a word about these estimates. It was generally the case that the estimates were only for the grading and not for the equipment; but of that, of course, nothing was said, for when the road was graded the State must give some more to equip or all will be lost. This manner of proceeding reminds him of a conversation he once heard between a merchant and his customer. The customer wished to buy a vest pattern, the price of which was 40 cents. Says he, "I'll give you 30 cents for it." "No," said the merchant. "35 then," says the customer. "No" said the merchant again. "Well, then," said the customer, "if I'll buy the vest will you throw in the trimmings." "No," said the merchant, "but if you'll buy the trimmings I'll throw in the vest." Now, by this way of going blindly according to estimates, and paying for the grading of the road, and then having to appropriate a large sum additional for the equipment, which was, of course, put in the estimate, but which by some unforseen cause was not covered by the estimate, was he thought, considerable like the man who bought the trimmings and had the vest thrown in. He would not at this time detain the Senate any longer, simply saying, that he should go for a reconsideration, and if that was effected, then he should press his amendment.

After some remarks by Messrs. Cherry and Wilder, and the rejection of a motion to lay Mr. Dockery's motion on the table, 29 to 11,

Mr. Avery, of Burke, said he was not prepared to hear the Senator from Richmond move a reconsideration of the bill. The intelligence would astound the numerous friends of the gentleman in the west, where he had deeply committed himself on internal improvements, and where he had promised to go for the work of extension, even if it became necessary to appropriate $10,000,000. He had told the west so, without first looking into the state of the treasury, and he was now startled to see the change which had so suddenly come over the Senator from Richmond. If Mr. A. was influenced by local interest, he would favor the amendment alluded to, because it would build up his town, but he was not under such an influence. He considered the interest of the people of the whole west, who were laboring under privations and difficulties of which Senators had no conception; and in the name of the people of western North Carolina he protested against the reconsideration of the bill. The American party of North Carolina, and the candidate for Governor of that party, stood pledged for the enterprise. The gentleman from Richmond had proclaimed from the hill-tops of the west that he was in favor of the extension of the North Carolina road. Mr A appealed to the friends of the North Carolina road, upon whose charter no restriction had been placed. This road had not been compelled to come into existence inch by inch, but western men had come forward, in a spirit of liberality, and voted for such a charter as has resulted in putting that road under contract, and which is now in successful operation, and what has been done for eastern Carolina he asked to be done for western North Carolina. If he had been in the Legislature two years ago he would have voted for the bill, and the State was already pledged, and the amendment asked that the work be expedited.

Mr Dockery remarked that if he had been in the Legislature two years ago, he too would have voted for the bill.

Mr Avery. Therefore I was struck with astonishment when the motion to reconsider came from the Senator from Richmond. He had launched his bark upon the billows and had called upon the gentleman from Richmond to come with him and ply the oar. He could not wait—the west cannot wait. The road can be built now, and within a fraction of the estimates which have been made; there was no mistake about that question.

Mr Avery asked why was not this opposition to the bill manifested when it was legitimately before the Senate? Would not this going up hill and travelling down again, exhibit the Senate to the State in an unenviable aspect?

If this was to be the last appearance of the Senator in the legislative halls, it would be a crowning act if he would vote for the bill; but if his amendment, providing for its completion to Morganton, was adopted, ten years hence the gentleman would not be here to aid in its extension west. Mr A did not wish any gentleman to quote Virginia to him in connection with N. Carolina improvements. He had all respect for Virginia. She had the range of two mountains to tunnel, whereas the Alleghany range alone, being ten miles, would be to tunnel in running west. Western Carolina was now ready to build the road; her people were honest people, and desired to build the road at the least possible cost. The estimates were honestly made, and there was not a disposition on the part of the people who were interested in the work to make a *fat* job of it.

Mr. Avery took a general review of the estimates made by Maj. Gwynn and others, of the work.

Mr Dockery said: That after the remarks of the Senator from Burke, perhaps it would be right for him to make some remarks. As to the declarations which the Senator had charged upon him as having made in Morganton, while canvassing that section of the State, they were true: he had said he was in favor of the road then and he was in favor of it now. Although the estimates might call for only four millions it was his opinion that the road would not cost less than $10,000,000 in the end. He had always thought it would cost this and no less to build the road, and was in favor of appropriating that sum two years ago and was still in favor of appropriating it, the only question with him being whether it should be appropriated all at once or from time to time. He was in favor of the latter mode, because he thought it was the most sure, and in the end the most speedy mode of building the road. His limitation was only as to time, not as to the ultimate building of the road. He did not want to stop 10 years anywhere, for he hoped to have the road built in 6 years. He was in favor now of limiting them to as much as they would be able to construct in two years, and thinking Morganton was certainly that point. He did not pretend to say that the estimates were not correct as any, but he believed that estimates for railroads had, in this State at any rate, proven in almost every instance much less than the actual cost. He was asked why he did not discuss this question on Friday? He would simply say that at that time he had paid but little attention to the particular provisions of the bill, but after having thought upon the bill he had concluded to move the reconsideration, and to express his views upon it. If there was a variation of a solitary vote in the complexion of the Senate, he would not now urge his motion. He would scorn to take any such advantage. If there were any friends of the road not here, he would wait until they came. He did not wish to do any injustice.

He was aware that his consistency had been attacked. It was easier for a gentleman to bring charges against his consistency than for him to sustain those charges. He was an Internal Improvement man, but he was against taxing the State so that it would be excessively burdensome. As he had said before, he was in favor of the road now and had ever been in favor of it. He had never said he was willing to appropriate $10,000,000 at one time. He was in favor of an appropriation of $10,000,000, or even $20,000,000, but not at one time. The error of the gentleman, in speaking of his consistency, was not as to amount, but as to time. He was in favor of going forward judiciously; not as the word judiciously was sometimes interpreted—meaning not at all,—but his meaning of the word was to go forward slowly and surely, completing the road in good time. He would give his word for it that it would take more than $4,000,000. He had been over the ground and he had thought upon the expense.

There was no one more disposed to favor the gentleman's constituency than himself. He loved them; they were people after his heart, a hard-working, industrious set—most of them farmers like himself. He knew of no people except his own immediate neighbors who were more dear to him than the inhabitants of the mountains and the inhabitants beyond the mountains. The country too in which the gentleman lived was noted for the beauty of its scenery. He himself could bear witness to this fact. He had never seen anything equal to it, and he did not believe there was any portion of the world superior to it. He should like to accommodate the gentleman from Burke, and to gratify his constituents, but could not do so without prejudicing the interests of other sections of the State. He thought, too, that the interests of his mountain friends might be carried out, after the passage of his amendment, with just about as much convenience as before.

Mr. Cameron spoke in favor of a re-consideration. He said he would not throw a straw in the way of this great work, but while wishing it all success, he was not willing to throw away all his claim to prudence and common sense. If the Legislature would assume the responsibility of having the large debt which would be incurred by a very liberal system of Internal Improvements, he would give his consent to the proceeding. But until he saw a more determined spirit to take the responsibility, he was unwilling to proceed. The State had now a debt of $7,000,000, and as yet there was no sinking fund provided. He was opposed to involving the State in what might be a ruinous debt. For example, we need only to look to our sister State Virginia, and to what straits she had to go to procure a revenue. Every one had heard of the oyster fundum of Gov. Wise. That State was now involved in a heavy debt, and each party was charging the other with it neither being willing to shoulder the responsibility of having incurred it. If he was not mistaken, there was a wide variation between the estimates of the two engineers who had surveyed the route. In building the North Carolina railroad we had carried out the design inculcated by the wisdom of a Swain, and he who wrote under the signature of 'Carlton,' and having done this, he thought it was but right to proceed slowly and cautiously with other works. In the campaign which gave him a seat in this body, his first of a political nature, he had taken ground that he should sustain such works as are now in progress. He did not wish to make a long leap in the dark. He wanted to see some means provided for paying off the present debt before more was incurred. He saw no such provision, while at the same time the machinery of the press was kept constantly in motion to supply our State with bonds. What man can sustain himself when all is going from him and nothing coming in to supply the deficiency. It was the same way with States—no confederation could maintain its strength when its resources were daily drawn from it. He had the honor to be a member of the Finance Committee, which had reported the Revenue Bill, and while on its sittings, he had seen the great difficulty of raising sufficient revenue without taxing the people to a burdensome extent. The task of that committee was an arduous one. There was an idea connected with the revenue of the State which he thought not inappropriate to mention. It was the inequality of the average amount of tax paid, per head, by inhabitants of the east and west. He had a calculation of the average tax in the 1st Congressional District, and the 8th District. In the Edenton District the average tax, per white inhabitant, amounted to $5 40; the mountain District, to $1 50. He was certain there was no error in this calculation, as it had been prepared at his request, by a gentleman in whom he had the highest confidence, and who stood high in the public estimation.

Mr Avery. Would the gentleman have voted for one million of dollars to complete the Central road, if he had been in the legislature?

Mr Cameron. I would. The road was under contract, and to save the State from entire loss, I would have voted for the appropriation.

Mr. Avery. This bill does not ask for as much. The State is already committed, and we ask that the restrictions be removed, and that the State tunnel the Alleghany mountains. The North Carolina road passes through a country whose people are rich, and well able to build the road. The western extension road will pass through a section of country whose people are poor, but who have strong arms and stout hearts. Eastern gentlemen were in the habit of *feeling* for the west whenever our inconveniences were spoken of. Mr A called on Mr. C. to *do* something more than to feel for the west. His was the first instance in which the State proposed to do something for the people of the west. This people were willing to give half they have to be allowed to enjoy some of the comforts and luxuries of life. Mr. A spoke for his people. The Senate may defeat this bill, and send him home bowed down, but he would still do justice to the North Carolina road, and all roads in North Carolina. He regretted the course which had been taken by Senators, but did not blame them. On all subjects of importance where the will of his constituents was not expressed, he had always acted as he thought was right, and more than once, he had gone home to meet the disapprobation of his constituents, but had always succeeded in convincing them that he had acted, as he conceived, with a due regard to the interest of the people.

Mr. Cameron replied. There was but one expression of the Senator that he objected to, and that was the imputation of a want of independence. It touched him; it inflamed his mind and fired his heart. He stood on this floor an independent representative, free to act as he thought best for the State.

Mr. Avery did not charge the gentleman with a lack of independence. He made no allusion to the gentleman from Orange.

Mr. C. continued. He would legislate for posterity, and he would raise up the poor man, if in his power, on a level with the rich man.

The debate was continued somewhat angrily by Messrs. Avery and Eaton, and the motion to to reconsider passed, yeas 28, nays 12.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In Williams v Griffin, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Doe ex dem.* Williams v Corneil, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v Murphy, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v Eason, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hailey v Wheeler, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston v Sikes, from Wilson, affirming the order. Also, in Harrison v Bridgers, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Grimsley v Hooker, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference.

By BATTLE, J.—In Smith v Sasser, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Barrett v Cole, from Moore, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carter v Streator, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Batten v Collier, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in Green and Lane v Kornegay, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bateman v Latham, in equity, from Washington.—*Ral. Reg.*

A New Counterfeit.—We saw one day last week, the, basest Counterfeit we ever saw. It purported to be a Five Dollar Bill on the Bank of Wadesborough. It was passed to the keeper of the toll gate on the Western Plank road by a wagoner going to Lincolnton. The toll-keeper objected to it, but the wagoner assured him that it was good. No judge of money could be imposed upon by it, but to put those unacquainted with money on their guard we state that in the word "Wadesborough" the letters are not even. The whole appearance of the bill is bad.

Charlotte Whig.

Wild Beasts in North Carolina.—The Newbern (N. C.) Journal states that within ten or twelve miles of Newbern, on the North side of Neuse, bears, catamounts and wild cats exist to such an extent, that it is with great difficulty hogs and sheep are reared.

Couldn't stand Good Luck.—Joseph R. Stewart, of Gordon county, Ga., recently drew a lottery prize of $15,000, went on a spree, got drunk, lost the money and died in a fit.

FROM EUROPE.

The news by the Persia is important, inasmuch as it states that the Swiss difficulty is virtually settled, by the interposition of France supported by England. The Emperor Napoleon undertakes that Prussia shall renounce all claim upon Neufchatel in return for the release of the prisoners.

Further, France undertakes to prevent aggression by Prussia upon Switzerland. Switzerland approves these terms, and the federal assembly is summoned to ratify them.

The Conference of Paris closed on the 6th inst., having signed a protocol which is expected to terminate all the difficulties, in fulfilment of the treaty of peace of March last. Russia cedes Bolgrad and Tabak to Moldavia, and receives the town of Komrat, on the right bank of the river Yalkay, with a territory of 300 square versts.

The Isle of Serpents is decided as belonging to the mouths of the Danube, and goes with them. The new boundaries shall be fixed and the Austrian troops and British fleet shall have evacuated Turkish territory by the 30th of March next. Immediately thereafter the Conference will reassemble at Paris to ratify these proceedings.

It is announced from Constantinople, that the Turkish Government has definitely arranged with English capitalists for a loan of £12,000,000 at 6 per cent. Subscriptions are at par.

The chief event since the departure of the America has been the assassination of M. Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris. It occurred on the evening of Saturday the 3d, at the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, during a service in honor of Ste. Genevieve, the patroness of Paris. The murderer, whose name is Verges, was a young priest of the diocese of Meaux, who had lately incurred ecclesiastical censure and suspension. Verges is 32 years of age and his victim was 65.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

HALIFAX, Jan 28.

The steamship Arabia arrived here to-night, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The virtual settlement of the Swiss difficulty is confirmed. The details of the arrangement were in course of adjustment.

China.—The Governor of Canton continues obstinate, and has issued a proclamation threatening martial law to all the people venturing to speak of peace. The Americans have destroyed the barrier forts.

The Russians have met with a disastrous defeat in Circassia.

The ship James Buchanan has been wrecked on the Irish coast.

A second submarine telegraph company have organized in London to go direct to the coast of the United States.

The explanation of the engagement in the American forces in the renewed hostilities is that the Chinese having offered a price for the heads of Englishmen, some American heads were sent in by mistake.

The difficulty between Spain and the Pope is settled.

Commercial.—Flour had declined 6d, and wheat 1 a 2d. Corn was 3d a 6d cheaper. Canal flour 31s 6d a 32s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s a 33s 6d; Ohio 34s 6d a 35s. Mixed corn 33s 6d a 33s 9d; red wheat 8s 3d.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to £1,400,000. American stocks unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols for money 93¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Later from California and Nicaragua.—The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $1,100,000 in gold.

The British steamer Thames, from Greytown, had arrived at Aspinwall, with reports that General Walker with 500 men had been surrounded by his enemies, who had offered terms of capitulation, which he would probably accept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Buchanan in Washington.—Hon. James Buchanan arrived here to-day on a temporary visit. He was greeted by many friends. No public reception.

Later.—Mr. Buchanan waited on the President to-day, and it being public reception day, he was warmly greeted by numerous visitors. The President received him cordially.

He remains at the National Hotel, accessible to every one, but is not crowded with visitors.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

Cold Weather in Vermont—Thermometers Congealed.—Yesterday morning is reported to have been the coldest weather ever known in Vermont. Thermometers in various places congealed, and the weather judges estimated it at fifty degrees below zero!

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.

Commander Rowan Cashiered.—The sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Commander Rowan has been approved by the navy department, and he officially notified that he is cashiered.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.

Bank Runner Absconded.—Stringer, the runner of the Bank of New Orleans, absconded today, in the *Cahawba*, with fifty thousand dollars.

Death of Hon. Andrew Stevenson.—We learn that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, died at his residence in Albemarle, on Sunday last, at an advanced age. Mr. Stevenson was widely known, both here and abroad. He served his district for a long time in Congress, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and was subsequently appointed by Gen. Jackson, Minister to the Court of St. James.

Mrs. Wirt.—Mrs. Wirt, the honored relict of the Hon. William Wirt, once Attorney General of the United States, and eminent alike for his legal attainments and his fine literary ability, died at Annapolis, on Saturday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Hon. Alexander Randall, aged 73 years.

Iowa Senator.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch that the Hon. James Harlan, whose seat in the Senate was vacated last week on the ground of an irregularity in the proceedings of the State Legislature by which he was elected, was yesterday re-elected a United States Senator by the present Legislature of Iowa, the vote being 63 for Mr. Harlan to 35 for his competitor. The term for which Mr. H. has been thus a second time chosen will not expire until the 4th of March, 1861.

High Priced Sugar.—A large sugar house in New York, on Saturday last, sold $100,000 worth of common brown sugar for ten cents per pound—a higher price than the same article ever brought in this market. The quality was precisely the same as that which the same house was selling 18 months since at six cents per pound.

Extravagance.—Messrs. A. Tiffany & Co. sold last week a single diamond, to be worn in a ring, for $6,500 cash! It was the central stone of a $14,000 necklace, which has been exhibited for some time past at this establishment.

New York Mirror.

Delivered up.—Michael Brown, a fugitive slave, overtaken in Philadelphia by Mr. Gatchell of Baltimore, his master, has been delivered up to his owner.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

In 1789, prior to the revolution, St. Domingo exported 76,835,219 lbs. of coffee, and 140,000,000 lbs. of sugar; in 1818 the export of coffee had fallen to 26,000,000, the export of sugar had ceased entirely, and sugar is now imported into the island.

In 1834, the year of the emancipation of the slaves, Jamaica exported to England 18,268,083 lbs. coffee and 125,625,309 lbs. sugar; in 1839, five years after, these exports had decreased to 9,423,197 lbs. coffee and 70,507,800 lbs sugar.

The whole number of slaves imported into the English West Indies was 1,700,000; in 1843 only 660,000 remained to be emancipated, being 1,040,000 less than the number imported, or a decrease of over three-fifths.

The whole number of slaves imported into the United States prior to the prohibition of the slave trade, 1808, was 375,000. By the census of 1850, the slaves in the United States amounted to 3,204,313; add to this the free blacks, 434,495—total of the negro race was 3,638,808, or nearly nine for every one imported.

The free black population in the New England States, in 1810, was 19,479. In 1850, a period of 40 years, it had increased to 23,021, or eighteen per cent.

The slave population in the United States in 1810, was 1,191,368. In 1850 it had increased to 3,204,313, or 264 per cent, nearly fifteen times the ratio of the increase of the free black population.

From the above facts the following conclusions may be drawn:

1st. That in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, and the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica, those islands are fast relapsing into deserts.

2d. That slavery in the United States is a very different institution from what slavery was in the English West Indies; that in the United States, owing to their kind treatment, the slaves had increased nine-fold, while on the contrary, in the English West Indies, they had decreased three-fifths.

3d. That the negro race increases nearly fifteen times as fast in their state of slavery in the Southern States, under the care of their masters, as in their state of freedom, in New England, when dependent on their own resources and the charity of the white race.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Alleged Extensive Fraud.—The most interesting exposure of the stupendous Limantour frauds. Jose Y. Limantour claimed under an alleged Mexican grant, dated 1843, not only a large part of the county of San Francisco, but half of the city itself. The claim, though regarded by most of the citizens as fraudulent, was confirmed by the late board of land commissioners. Limantour arrived in this city a few months ago with the purpose of prosecuting his pretended claim, or making compromises with persons holding property within the limits of the alleged grant. He had already received over $90,000 from persons buying up his title.

On Wednesday, December 10th, the Grand Jury of the United States were called together by the Circuit Court, and in an hour after the empannelment found an indictment against Limantour for presenting false papers before the land commission. On the next day Emile Letanneur, his private secretary or amanuensis, was taken before the Grand Jury of the county, and confessed that he had forged the alleged Mexican grant in 1852, at Limantour's request, and under his direction. The stupendous fraud, which is now looked upon as one of the most atrocious and artful on record, may therefore be regarded as completely foiled. Limantour—yesterday a nabob, to-day without credit and honor—is in jail in default of $30,000 bail. The property claimed by L. was valued at $16,000,000.

The Organ.—The Washington Union of Saturday evening, contains the following paragraph in reference to the change of proprietorship in that paper:

"After the 4th of March the editor of this paper will retire, when the Hon. John Appleton will become sole editor and proprietor. The arrangements which have resulted in this change have been consummated without the slightest difficulty; and we sincerely congratulate our readers upon a result which secures the services of a gentleman whose eminent qualifications are so truthfully set forth in the above remarks of the Albany Argus. We may be excused for adding that our retirement is voluntary, and in pursuance of a resolution long since made. At present we deem any further remarks unnecessary."

Faces and their Tails.—In the course of a running discussion of party politics in the House, Mr. Orr, of S. C., said: There is a fable, gentlemen well recollect, of the fox who lost his tail. I refer to it without intending offence. This fox went about saying that it was fashionable to do without tails, and that all the other foxes had better cut theirs off. But they did not do it. [Laughter.] The gentleman's Northern associations were suddenly terminated, and now he tries to persuade the country that all other parties at the North are as faithless in upholding the Constitution as the Know-Nothing or American party proved itself to be. The gentleman found that his affiliations in that quarter had resulted disastrously.

Mr. H. Marshall. I desire to say that, knowing the party of the gentleman as I do, his fable has no application to them; they *always run loose*; they will never stop to examine the condition of their tails. [Renewed laughter.]

Harper's Magazine for February, 1857.
E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, will save Cost by calling and paying their accounts, as I cannot and will not give longer indulgence. And those indebted, who fail to call and pay up by the 10th of February next, will be waited upon by an officer, as I am determined to collect or have it done.
M. FAULK.
Jan'y 29. 77-tF10

Head Quarters 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.

[ORDER No. 2.]

ALL persons living within the bounds of the District heretofore known as Cross Creeks District, subject to Militia duty, are hereby notified that said Cross Creeks District has been attached to Carver's Creek District. You will therefore take due notice of the same, and hold yourselves in readiness to obey the orders of the Captain of the Carver's Creek Company.
WM. ALDERMAN, Lt. Col.
77sw1*2t] 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.
Carolinian three times.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf] NEW YORK.

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

LUCERNE;
Blue Grass;
Red Clover;
Onion Sets;
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 14. 73-ilm

Hawks's History.—We notice that the introductory volume of the Rev. Dr. Hawks's History of North Carolina is nearly ready for publication. It is an octavo of 254 pages. The volume is complete in itself, furnishing the most full account that existing materials at this day afford of the first attempts at colonization in Carolina. The period embraced extends from the year 1584 to 1591, and includes the first voyages made under the charter of Sir Walter Raleigh.

In a recent letter to a gentleman of this place President Swain of Chapel Hill, says—"I have looked hastily into Dr. Hawks's introductory volume, and am pleased with it. There is evidence of greater research than even those of us were prepared to anticipate."—*Wil. Herald.*

Sale of Stocks.—At a sale at auction in this town, on Wednesday last, one share Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company stock was sold for five dollars, par value one hundred dollars. Five shares Fayetteville and Western Plank Road stock sold for twenty dollars, par value seventy-five cents per share—or twenty-five cents per share for one hundred dollars.—*Argus.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STANLY COUNTY, July 1st, 1856.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son: On the 1st inst. there was killed, within three-quarters of a mile of the writer, a hog four years old, and on dressing the hog, there was found between the ribs and the flank fat a piece of solid fat that weighs about 6 ounces; and on examining it, there is no sear on the surface where it has been introduced from the surface. The fact in this case are undeniable, as it was seen by five respectable witnesses when it was taken out. If any of your readers can give an explanation how the brick got to that location, we will be glad to hear from him.

J. J. J.

Frozen to Death.—We learn that a man by the name of Absolom Smith, residing in this county, but a short distance from Raleigh, was found to be frozen to death one morning last week.—*Raleigh Register.*

Heavy Failure.—The Standard learns that Messrs. Rankin & McLean, of Greensboro', this State, have failed for about $150,000.

STATE STOCKS.—We notice sales in New York, on the 22d ult., at 95¾.

BEATEN AGAIN.—Col. Benton has been defeated a second time for the Senate by the present Missouri Legislature. Hon. Trusten Polk, Governor of Missouri, has been elected by a majority of 41. He takes Mr. Geyer's place.

WISCONSIN SENATOR.—J. R. Doolittle has been elected Senator from Wisconsin. A very appropriate name for a Legislator. There were for Doolittle 79, Dunn 36. So Mr. D. beat Mr. Dunn-a-great-deal.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore—First Mistake of a Druggist—Two deaths from a Poisonous Prescription.—A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day; a druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation, and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked, and was with difficulty saved.

The affair occasioned great excitement. The druggist had mixed cyanide of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough prussic acid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Jan'y 28th and 29th, and Feb'y 1st, Sirs Magnolia, Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, J W Powers & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, D & W McLaurin, J G Cook, W P Elliott, A W Steel, G M Barber, J F Foulkes, A A McKethan, H L Brantly, Capt Stedman, Judge Potter, Lucy Self, D W Ayer, C Harmsen, J N Smith, Williamson & Overbaugh, E J Hale & Son, Rev Dr Huske, I Hawley, R Jones, S M Thomas, C E Leete, W H Haigh, Cook & Johnson, J W Lett, G Brandt, Cedar Falls Co, Maj Lathrop, W S Tillinghast, A Rose, J Kyle.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 28—Schr Virginia Caroline from Hyle county. 29—Brig Nebraska from Augustus, S. A. 30—Schrs J C Manson from Smithville, W H Howard from Sloop Point.

1857.
Garden Seeds!!
Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co. Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.
Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-ilm

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES, fine and common TOBACCO, and I am at anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

FOR RENT.

MY House and Lot on Hillsborough Street. Early possession given.
JONATHAN G. YATES.
Jan'y 29. 77-2t

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW FINE BRANDS just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-1m

At an adjourned Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day, 7 o'clock, P. M., 17th Jan'y 1857, the following Officers were elected:

John W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector, commissions 5 per cent. on Town Taxes and 4 per cent. on Rail Road.
John P. Leonard, Special Justice—Fees.
J. D. Callais, Town Constable, Director of Patrol for Upper and Lower Fayetteville, Lamp Tender, Standard Keeper, and Street Commissioner—salary $525.
J. P. Leonard, Clerk of the Market—salary $200
Warren Prior, Keeper of the Town Clock do. $40
J. A. Worth, " " Powder Magazine—$100
Wm. Williamson, Sexton to the Grave Yard—salary $50.
M. Faulk, H. Lockaman, J. Branch and J. Bradshaw, Town Guard,—each salary $250.
A. M. Campbell, Esq. was ap'td Chief Fire Warden.
S. T. Hawley, " " " 1st Ass't " "
Amos Williamson, " " " 2d " " "
Jas. Mc Pherson, " " " 3d " " "
J. M. Williams, " " " 4th " " "
W. McL. McKay, " " " 5th " " "
J. D Williams, " " " 6th " " "
J. F. Foulkes, " " " 7th " " "

Ordered, That regular meetings of this board be held on the first Saturday in each month.
(From the Minutes.) Adj'd.
W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.
Jan'y 19, 1857. 74-ot1

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—It will be seen that the "assembled wisdom" is not yet dispersed, but has again rescinded the resolution to adjourn. We are enabled to publish all its acts and resolutions signed up to Saturday night. And a beggarly account they are!

When we get the end we shall have something to say about this remarkable body.

Up to this time the only appropriations for Internal Improvements which have secured favor, are $350,000 to the Ship Canal, and $400,000 to the Eastern Extension, upon such hard conditions, it is said, as utterly destroys the value of the individual stock in that road.

The Wilmington Journal says the passage of the charter for a Road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields "is a death blow to the Wilmington and Charlotte Road. Let that go. It is dead—dead—dead."

The Journal thinks that as the Legislature has thus cut the throat of the State, the legislators ought to have the same operation performed on themselves personally. Rather savage on its democratic friends!

DEATH OF THE HON. PRESTON S. BROOKS.—This South Carolina member of Congress, whose assault upon Senator Sumner, difficulty with Burlingame, and speeches in South Carolina, have made him so conspicuous for a year past, died at Brown's Hotel in Washington City, on Tuesday last, of thickening of the larynx. He had been ill some days, and was supposed to be recovering, when a sudden attack of croup, producing strangulation, put an end to his life. Until within 20 minutes of his death he was not thought to be in danger, even by his physicians.

There was a large assemblage at his funeral on the 29th. His death was announced in the Senate by Messrs. Evans, Hunter, and Toombs, and in the House by Keitt, Quitman, Campbell, of Ohio, Clingman, and Savage, of Tenn. The latter incidentally justified the attack on Mr. Sumner, which was evidently distasteful to the listeners. The usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery.

He was but 34 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS.—On Friday last, the state of non-intercourse with the North was brought to an end, and we received a large number of our exchanges, such as eight each of the Petersburg Express and Washington Union, six Intelligencer, six Baltimore Patriot, &c., but not a single N. Y. daily paper. Such a mass of dullness we have scarcely ever beheld. It has not been near so easy to fill this paper, with the aid of abundant exchanges, as it was to fill three during their absence.

The late weather is the most prominent, and we believe we may add the most interesting, topic in nearly all of them. The tell-*lie*-graphic report of nineteen people having been frozen to death in Petersburg, dwindles down to *four* persons in that place and vicinity—Dr. Jos. E. Cox and his cousin Robt. C. Taylor, who perished in a ride of 21 miles into the country; and two persons in Petersburg.

Three men were frozen to death in the road near Richmond, Va.

At Hillsborough, N. C., the snow was 16 inches deep, and the thermometer ranged from 5° above to 12° *below* zero, a degree of cold previously unknown to any one now living there. The Recorder says that "Three persons, if no more, have been frozen to death in Orange county. One, a servant belonging to Mr. Gray Barbee, near Chapel Hill; one in the neighborhood of Mount Willing, belonging to Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Alamance; and one belonging to Mrs. Parish, of this vicinity. The last occurred during the snow storm on Sunday evening; he was going to his wife's house, about a mile and a half distant, and appears to have got out of his way and became bewildered in an old field, where he perished. We have heard of another case, on the railroad near Gold-borough; and we have heard a report that two women and a child perished with the cold in the eastern part of this county, but we have heard no name, and hope it is not true."

Miss Virginia Clagett, a young lady in the 24th year of her age, and a servant girl, were frozen to death whilst attempting to visit a sick servant girl on the plantation, in Maryland.

Mrs. Reinecker and her three children perished with cold in her house near Soller's Point, Maryland.

Further North the weather was more intensely cold. But we see no accounts of persons perishing in the snow. In New York city, several severe cases of frozen feet, hands, ears, &c. are mentioned. The snow commenced falling at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and continued till Monday evening at 7 o'clock. As here, it was piled up in huge drifts at some places, and the ground barely covered at others. Steam boats and cars were stopped. It was difficult to get any where.

At Albany, the snow was four feet deep, the thermometer 21° below zero. At Ogdensburg, 26° below zero. At Watertown, 40° below. At Dubuque, Iowa, 37° below. At Chicago, 16° below. At Quebec, 30° below.

All Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and we know not how many other States have shared in the visitation.

The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, put in at Old Point, with loss of masts in the gale of the 18th, and being also short of fuel, had to burn her cabin furniture.

A number of vessels were lost on the coast, but we hear of no lives lost.

The thermometer at Woodstock, Vermont, was 50 degrees below zero. The snow is very deep in the vicinity.

The Pensacola Times announces the sudden death on the 18th instant of the Hon. Walker Anderson, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. but for many years a resident of Florida, and one of its most prominent and distinguished citizens, for a time filling the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

General Assembly.

From private letters, and a few items from the Wilmington Journal, we make up a summary of proceedings, up to and including Friday morning. Such further particulars as we may get this morning will be added.

The Fayetteville Coal Fields Road bill came up in the Senate on Thursday, when the friends of a Road from Beaufort by this place to the Coal Fields offered an amendment embracing that scheme. It was carried by 2 majority. This vote was then reconsidered, and the question being again on that amendment, the bill was superseded by another special order.

The Deep River Bill.—This bill was discussed and amended in several particulars, so that its friends considered its usefulness destroyed. One of the amendments, as we learn, adopted by a large majority, was to grant $350,000 when individuals shall have subscribed $150,000. Payments to be made by the State only *pari passu* with individuals. This was pronounced by its friends as fatal to the bill. They endeavored to lay it on the table, but it was passed, sent to the House, and made the special order there for Friday at 10½ A. M. It appears, however, to have gotten before the Senate again, in some way, as we learn that Mr. Rives of Chatham gave notice that he would call it up on Friday at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of introducing a bill to *sell the River* (to sell the *works*, we suppose.) At 11 o'clock the subject was postponed till 3½ o'clock. It was thought that it was in such bad odor that the Senate would not grant relief, and if it should, that the House would certainly refuse its sanction. A scheme was talked of, to sell the works and to give to the purchasers the *exclusive right to transport minerals, &c. from the Deep River region!* The scheme was, however, so repugnant to public sentiment that it was suppressed. This would, indeed, be selling the river, and the State along with it, to some enterprising Yankee, doubtless.

Greensboro' and Rockingham Coal Road.—We learn that the most exciting personal debate of the session occurred on Thursday night, lasting from 7 to 10 o'clock, between Messrs. Hill and Coleman and Dockery. No vote was taken.

Cheraw and Coal Fields Road.—This bill occupied all the Thursday night session of the Commons, without a final vote. It was debated by Messrs. Outlaw, Baxter, Bridgers, Dargan, and nearly all the other talking men. It is supposed that an amendment by Mr. Outlaw, which was adopted, has demolished the scheme. It reserves to the State the power to tax the road to any amount, in addition to the specific tax now in the bill.

Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road.—Mr. Meares offered an amendment, authorizing a branch to be built connecting with the Western Railroad Company, which after some debate, was adopted—ayes 38, nays 37. An amendment offered by Mr. Meares allowing the road to commence at Fayetteville, was adopted. An amendment prohibiting any portion of the State appropriation to be applied to the building of the branch roads, was offered by Mr. Holmes and adopted. An amendment by Mr. Badham striking out all after "Gold Hill" in the 5th section, was adopted—having the same effect as Mr. Holmes' amendment,—the bill then passed its 3d reading. Yeas 63, nays 41.

In the Senate, Mr. Ramsay moved to strike out the 11th section allowing a connection with the Western N. Carolina Railroad. A protracted debate ensued on this amendment. Mr. Ramsay spoke for, and Messrs. White, Dockery, Mills and W. H. Thomas against it. It was defeated. Yeas 9, nays 34. Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out the 4th section—another lengthy debate ensued between Messrs. Gorrell, Christian and Mills; the amendment was rejected. The bill then passed its second reading. Yeas 23, nays 17.

The Atlantic Road.—The bill to aid this Road (from Goldsborough to Beaufort,) was rejected by the House on Thursday, 49 to 41. But Mr. Tomlinson of Johnston moved to reconsider it. Mr. Baxter appealed to the House, and explained the loss the State would sustain by the abandonment of the work. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed. Yeas 55, nays 46.

Finally, we learn that a loan of $400,000, for 20 years, has passed the House, the Company pledging all its income, of every sort, to be paid into the State Treasury semi-annually. This destroys the value of the stock, of course, but will serve to complete the Road.

The Western Extension.—This bill has finally passed, but in a shape not at all acceptable to its friends. If we understand its provisions (altered and re-altered as they were,) it makes no new appropriation, but makes available the appropriation of last session *as far as Morganton only.* It is doubtful, so we learn, whether the company will accept it.

Banks.—The bill to amend the new charter of the Cape Fear Bank, taking off some of its injurious restrictions, has passed the Senate. It authorises the issue of notes not less than $3; and any one except salaried officers to act as proxies in stockholders' meetings.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State has passed the House with an amendment for a Branch at Lexington. This carries the bill back to the Senate.

A resolution passed the House to appropriate $1000 to furnish the Governor's House.

Mr. Mills proposed to send a message to the House that when the General Assembly adjourns, it adjourn to meet in November. Not agreed to.

Revenue Bill.—Long debates and propositions to amend in the Commons. Messrs. Whitson, Yancey, Dargan, Baxter, and others opposed the bill. Messrs. Scales, Love, Tomlinson, &c., supported it. Mr. Leach moved to reduce the tax on land and polls. Motion rejected. A tax of $10 on Dentists from other States, and another of $300 on money brokers, were adopted.

The bill passed the House, 73 to 38.

Mr. Speaker Shepherd vacated the chair on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, appointing Mr. Settle Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. Dancy introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the State Geologist to direct his assistant to attend exclusively to the agriculture of the State. Mr. Withers moved to amend by directing the Geologist to employ two more assistants, to be approved of by the Governor. Mr. Montgomery moved that the State Geologist should report semi-annually, through two newspapers published in Raleigh, the names of the counties surveyed—which being accepted by Mr. Withers, the resolution passed as amended. Ayes 46, nays 16.

Mr. Holmes presented a resolution asking an appropriation of $3,000, for erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the Battle of Moore's Creek.

The following bills were introduced and read:

Mr. Scott, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, by excluding bank officers from seats in the General Assembly.

A bill to incorporate the Salem and Germanton Railroad Company passed its second reading.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—The Legislature, for the last week, has been in session morning, noon, and night; and has at last commenced the system of killing off measures by laying them on the table, or indefinitely postponing them. Your Coal Fields Railroad came up this morning, when Mr. McDiarmid, your Senator, advocated its passage in a brief but forcible speech.

Dr. Mills of Rutherford said he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Houston of Duplin remarked that he was anxious that the road should be extended through his county to Beaufort. He had advocated that scheme, and had it much at heart; but upon a fair trial he had been unable to carry it through the Senate, and he yielded to the force of numbers, and submitted as he best could to his fate. But there was one thing he could not do. He could not vote against the road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields. He would keep his faith and preserve his integrity, by advocating the building of that much of the road, because he thought there was a time when it would be extended east, because the bill had merits in itself, and because he thought the people of Fayetteville entitled to the aid which they asked; the more especially as it would develope a source of wealth far beyond our present hopes.

Mr. Houston spoke forcibly and eloquently, and in a strain that convinced all his hearers that he was possessed of true nobility of soul.

He was replied to by Mr. Fonville of Onslow, who thought it was the worst vote Houston could give, and one that would keep him at home in future. He would warn all the members east of Fayetteville, who were deprived of their road, to vote against this.

Mr. Houston replied that he would do what he deemed right, and trust to the generosity of his constituents to sustain him.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson earnestly and ably supported the bill.

Gen. Dockery ably and strongly advocated the measure as one in which the whole State was interested, and claimed that Fayetteville was entitled to it as an act of justice for what her members had done for other parts of the State.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, had read of the Coal Fields, had been anxious they should be developed, had voted for the rail road before, had voted appropriations to Deep River, and felt sad when its funeral requium was sung in their ears last night in Gov. Bragg's message. He had never been to Fayetteville—probably never would,—only knew them from the liberal minded gentlemen they had hitherto sent to the Legislature; and he was honest in saying, that in the cause of internal improvements she had earned a larger appropriation than the road asked. The road was short—the amount small—the coal abundant—Senators were shivering with cold, and yet so acted as to keep it from reaching the capital or any other place. Mr. Cherry went somewhat into detail, and strenuously urged the passage of the bill.

Whereupon Dr. Mills rose and said he would take back all his speech against the road, and would vote for it.

Dr. Holt, of Randolph and Alamance said he came instructed to vote for a road from the North Carolina road to Fayetteville. That the Western end had been defeated; and as his part was murdered, he went in for murdering all the rest, and all other projects.

The vote stood, ayes 17, noes 27.

[Our friend writes us privately that he has still some hope of the bill.—EDITORS.]

A select committee of the two Houses has stricken out of the revenue bill the tax on through passengers and freight on rail roads. And that the Governor has sent a message to the Legislature on the subject of Deep River, in which he details its history and says the State cannot foreclose the mortgage or sell so as to pass title before 1865—and asks the Legislature to do what it deems best. In effect it is a message in favor of the work. The committee it is understood will report favorably, and authorize the Board of Internal Improvements to expend the money.

In the Senate on Saturday afternoon, a spicy discussion sprung up on the bill appointing a Weighmaster of Cotton sold in Wilmington. The bill originally provided for the weighing of cotton and wheat, and the inspection of all articles to be shipped *through* Wilmington.

In the House, on Friday, at the instance of Mr. Meares, the bill was so amended as to provide only for the weighing and inspection of articles *sold in Wilmington.*

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Dockery, A. J. Jones, and Cherry, against allowing the appointment of a weighmaster. Messrs. Fennell and Houston in favor of it.

The bill passed its 2d reading by a majority of 8.

The Cheraw and Coal Field Road coming into the Senate with some amendments, Mr. Cameron of Orange moved to lay the message and amendments on the table, for the avowed object of defeating the bill; upon which the ayes and noes were demanded. The Senate refused to lay upon the table, 14 to 26. After which the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The joint Committee on the Governor's message respecting the C. F. and D. R. works, reported in favor of appropriating $300,000 to be expended under the supervision of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements, and that the State should pay up all private stock, so as to own the whole work. On motion of Mr. Jones of Brunswick the bill which was defeated some days ago was reconsidered; after which, on motion of Mr. Gorrell, the new bill was offered as a substitute and adopted. The bill then came up on its third reading as amended, when Mr. Mills spoke in opposition. The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 18 to 16.

The Road from Greensborough to the Danville Coal Fields was taken up and passed its third reading, 19 to 15.

In a communication to you some time since, I stated that Mr. Cameron of Orange was a showy and flowery speaker, but that he did not stick to the point. I have heard him repeatedly since then and feel that I did him injustice. He does stick to his point, and all his efforts have been characterized by enlightened common sense, and sound practical knowledge of men and things. In this respect he is only excelled by Gen. Dockery, Senator from Richmond and Robeson, who is the best rough and tumble debater I ever heard. He is always ready, and a dangerous customer to wake up. Few bills have passed which he has opposed, except by a hard fight.

The Ship Canal Bill has passed into a law, solely by tact and management, and the gentlemanly deportment of the members having it in charge; as well as the liberal and enlightened policy of such men as Cherry, Pool, Ferebee, Coxe, and Mann, who deservedly wield influence in the Legislature far beyond party strength.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 31.

I send you to-day the Captions up to date. They are all that will be ratified until Mr. Shepherd comes back.

You were right in saying what had killed your Road. The caucus Trustees staggered it, and the Mexican preamble knocked it flat.

On yesterday the greater portion of the Senate's time was occupied in discussions. In the morning the House amendments to the Revenue bill were considered, and a committee of conference appointed.

A motion to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Monday passed the Senate, but was laid on the table in the House.

A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to issue State bonds in lieu of those issued by C. L. Hinton, passed its 2d and 3d readings. What does this mean?

In the afternoon the Cape Fear and Deep River bill was taken up and rejected by a very decisive vote. I believe it was killed by the amendments of Messrs. Cameron and W. R. Myers—the first giving the whole control of the work to the State, the second requiring an individual subscription of $150,000. Last evening a message was received from the Governor, asking the Legislature to do something at least towards paying the debts of the company. It was referred to a committee.

During the evening the Rockingham Coal Fields Road was passed, and then on motion the vote was reconsidered.

In the House, yesterday, the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road passed its 3d reading by Yeas 77, Nays 29.

The bill for the benefit of the Cape Fear Bank passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the State passed, by Yeas 64, Nays 31. Such is the confusion and hurry in which things are done that I cannot learn the particulars of anything.

[It was amended to conform to the alterations in the Cape Fear Bank charter; and in that shape its friends say the stockholders will accept it.]

In the afternoon the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal bill was rejected by Yeas 36, Nays 63. The vote was immediately reconsidered.

This morning the Senate has been for some time engaged in discussing the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road and the bill for the relief of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad. The latter has just passed by Yeas 25, Nays 14. The former was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dockery, Fennell, Gibson, Gorrell, Houston, A. J. Jones, McDiarmid, Mills, Parks, Ramsay, Rives, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas and White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Boyd, Burgess, Cameron, Carr, Chesson, Clark, Cuningham, Dillard, Eaton, Fonville, Grist, Hawkins, Holmes, Holt, J. B. Jones, Lane, Martin, Miller, W. R. Myers, Person, Pool, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Ward and Wiggins—27.

The Wilmington and Rutherford bill passed its 3d reading.

I have just learned that the House has extended the time of adjournment to Wednesday at half-past 7 o'clock A. M.

The Chesapeake Canal bill passed its 2d reading this morning. An effort to put in an appropriation for the Wilmington & Rutherford Road was defeated.

The bill for the relief of the N. C. Railroad, exempting its bonds from taxation, &c., passed its 3d reading.

List of Acts and Resolutions

UP TO SATURDAY LAST.

1. An Act to amend an act entitled an act supplemental to an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Polk, passed in 1854-5.
2. To repeal the 11th section of the act passed in 1854-5, entitled an act to empower the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes.
3. To amend the Constitution of the State of N. C.
4. To authorise and empower Wm W. Mitchell and others, securities of J. R. Bridgers, dec'd, late Sheriff of Hertford, to collect arrears of taxes.
5. To amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College, passed 1838-9.
6. Concerning gaming.
7. To incorporate the N. C. and New York steam packet company.
8. To extend the time for the registration of grants, deeds, and other conveyances.
9. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cheowe Turnpike company, passed 1854-5.
10. To incorporate the town of Salem.
11. To give additional authority to the commissioners of the town of Tarborough.
12. To revise and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Camden and Pasquotank Canal Co.
13. To repeal in part the 17th section of the 50th Chapter of the Revised Code.
14. To provide for the better securing of cost in actions of ejectment.
15. To declare the meaning of that portion of the Revised Code which relates to hunting with fire by night
16. To amend an act incorporating the Wilmington Savings Bank, passed 1854-5.
17. To authorise and empower the securities of James A. Brown late sheriff of Pitt county to collect arrears of taxes for 1852-3.
18. To secure the holders of Coupon Bonds of the State against loss by accident.
19. To take the sense of the people relative to the proposed amendments to the Constitution.
20. To incorporate the Macon county Turnpike Co.
21. Concerning the registration of sheriffs bonds, &c.
22. To amend the 8th section of 50th Chapter of the Revised Code.
23. To authorise Plank Road and Turnpike Companies to use stone and gravel in the construction or repairs of their Roads.
24. To incorporate the town of Thomasville.
25. To incorporate the town of Troy.
26. To amend the Charter of the Western Plank Road Company, passed 1850-51.
27. To amend the Charter of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and for other purposes.
28. To incorporate the town of Yadkinville, in Yadkin county.
29. To change the name of the town of New Institute, in Iredell county, to Olin.
30. To incorporate the town of Rockingham, in Richmond county.
31. To amend and consolidate the act of 1854 and previous acts to which it refers entitled "Acts to incorporate the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company.
32. To authorise inspectors of naval stores in the Town of Wilmington to guage spirits of Turpentine.
33. For the benefit of Insane Asylum.
34. Concerning the Coupon Bonds of State.
35. To extend the provisions of an act passed by the Gen. Ass. of 1854-'5, entitled an act to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered, Chapter 49th.
36. To protect the citizens of the town of Wilson.
37. To prevent the felling of timber in Enoe River in the county of Orange and Fisher's River in county of Surry, Jennings' Creek in the county of Davidson, McAlpin's Creek and Big Sugar Creek, and its four principal tributaries of the same name, in the county of Mecklenburg.
38. To change the time for holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Chowan.
39. Concerning the Clerks of the Supreme Court
40. To incorporate the Trustees of Mt. Olivet Academy in Randolph county.
41. To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Quallah Town and Oconolufta Turnpike Company, passed 1854-'5."
42. To incorporate the Salem Cemetary Company.
43. To incorporate the Tuckasegee Mining Co.
44. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Tuckasegee and Nantihala Turnpike, passed in 1850 '51 and amended 1854-'5.
45. To amend an act incorporating the Tuckasegee and Keowee Turnpike Co.
46. To increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin, Rowan, and Robeson counties.
47. To allow the Clerk of the C. C. of Craven more time to make out his tax list.
48. To abolish Jury Trials in County Courts of Polk.
49. Enlarging the powers of Green Hill Academy.
50. Concerning the militia in the county of Union.
51. To incorporate the town of Waynesville.
52. To alter the act incorporating the Trustees of New Institute in Iredell county.
53. To authorise Sam'l S. Biddle to build a bridge across Neuse River in Craven.
54. To incorporate the town of Marion.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. In favor of Thomas Biggs of Anson.
2. In favor of Q. Busbee.
3. In favor of Wm. M. Rhea.
4. In favor of Joseph Ramsay.
5. Concerning the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.
6. In favor of Martha Spears.
7. In favor of Sarah Avera.
8. In favor of Rev. F. L. Hawks.
9. In favor of W. R. Baird.
10. In favor of the Agent under the resolution of the last General Assembly to procure documentary evidence in relation to the History of N. C.
10. Remitting the fine imposed upon W. W. Daniels, Clerk C. C. of Halifax.
11. In favor of James Blivens.
12. In favor of J. H. DeCarteret.
13. In favor of Bedford Sherrill.
14. In favor of John Foster.
15. Concerning the Capitol Square.
16. Concerning the distribution of the Geol. Report.
17. In favor of T. J. Williams, late sheriff of Surry.
18. Concerning the Coupon Bonds in Comptroller's Office.
19. In favor of Elizabeth Kissan administratrix of Sam'l Kissan.
20. In favor of James Morrison.
21. Concerning Wood.
22. Favoring a Naval Depot at Beaufort, N. C.
23. In favor of Eliza Hemphill.

CONGRESS.—The President has communicated to Congress a communication from the Governor of Tennessee, tendering to the United States five hundred acres of land of the late residence of Andrew Jackson, upon the terms and conditions of an act of the Legislature of said State, viz: that it be used expressly as a site for a branch of the Military Academy at West Point.

On the subject of the proposed Naval Depot, Messrs. Toombs and Iverson advocated Brunswick, Geo., Mr. Butler spoke in favor of Port Royal, S. C., and Mr. Biggs insisted that Beaufort, N. C., was better than either. The Senate decided in favor of Brunswick, appropriating $200,000.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "on Blythe island, on the coast of Georgia," and inserting the following: "At some proper point on the Atlantic coast, between the capes of Virginia and the capes of Florida, to be determined after careful examination by a board of five competent naval officers, to be appointed by the President of the United States."

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 30.

In the House, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported an amended tariff bill, which he stated will reduce the revenue $14,000,000.

The Post Office Committee of the House have decided to favor a line of steamers from New York to the West Indies and Brazil, via Savannah. Have also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of a line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, and a line from New York to Cronstadt, via Rotterdam.

The House Committee on the Corruption Investigation finds great difficulty in getting witnesses to testify. Two have been arrested and are in custody for refusing to answer questions. A bill has passed to enlarge the powers of Congress in compelling witnesses to answer. When it went to the Senate, Mr. Bayard said that Congress must thoroughly investigate the charges of corruption, or submit to a loss of public confidence. And this was generally admitted. Mr. Butler declared that "corruption and irresponsibility have crept into Congress, which would have shocked our ancestors. Stock jobbers and speculators have usurped the control of legislation."

MARRIED,

In Carthage, Moore county, on the 8th inst., by Dr. S. C. Bruce, Mr. A. M. BRANSON to Miss MARTHA A. McNEILL.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 10th of November 1856, by the Rev'd Mr. Ledbetter, Mr. JAMES N. TERRY to Miss LIDY EVANS.

DIED,

In this vicinity, an Thursday the 29th ult., LAURA LYDIA, daughter of Major Theophilus H. and Laura W. Holmes, aged 5 years.

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening the 29th, LIZIE JAMES, youngest child of Hon. J. G. Shepherd, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Near Lumberton, on the 20th ult., of Pneumonia, WILLIAM BLOUNT, aged 41 years.

He was a man whose memory will be long and warmly cherished by those who knew him best. Honest, generous, and obliging in all his dealings with the world, and a prospect of a life of usefulness before him, he was cut down in the prime of manhood, leaving a young and interesting family to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

At his residence, near Summerville, on the 8th Jan'y, JOHN ATKINS, aged 91 years 11 months and 2 days.

One of the last links that connected the middle of the last century with the present has passed away. He was a bright instance of that purity and nobleness and sterling integrity that adorned the character of our forefathers. He was a Ruling Elder in Tirza Church for nearly half a century; and in every relation of life, social, domestic and spiritual, he was faithful and true. The fruits of a long and well spent life were serenity and peace in the end. Calmly and resignedly he left the embrace of loving friends to join loved ones who had long gone before, in the rest that remaineth to the people of God.—Com.

On the 17th ult., in the vicinity of Buffalo, Moore county, at an advanced age, Mrs. SALLY DYE, consort of Mr. Martin Dye.

Argus and Spirit of the Age please copy.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 26th of Dec'r 1856, Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also, on the same day, ANN McNEILL, aged 12 years.

In Richmond county, on the 10th of November 1856, Mr. JOHN R. LAMPLY, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 21st of January 1857, GEORGE B. TERRY, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Ye christian parents, dry your tears,
O why should they be shed?
This may console your cares and fears,
Jesus will raise the dead! [Com.

On the 23d inst., ABRAM BROWN, a native of Isley, Scotland, but for the last 64 years a resident of Robeson county, aged 86 years.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 24th ult. Col. WM. T. ELLERBE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 2.

BACON—	10 a 11	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report no change in our market, the manufactories sustaining the market. Shippers cannot give the present prices.

Flour—Receipts light.

Corn, Oats and Peas in demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow dip Turpentine $3, hard 1 80. Spirits 50. Tar 1 35. Bacon 12½.

At Cheraw, cotton 9 to 12½. Receipts of the week, 61 bales. Previously 12,151. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.
Lucerne Seed.
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

THE exercises of the Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 2d day of March, and close on Friday the 17th July next.

Faculty and charges the same as heretofore published.

Further particulars will be promptly furnished on application to the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 29, 1857. 78-4w

DIOCESAN INSTITUTION,

AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rev. JARVIS BUXTON, Rector.

THE Session of 10 months of this Institution ended with the 15th December. Duties will be resumed, after the two months' vacation, the 15th Feb'y 1857. Applications for admission may be made to the Rector, by whom any particulars as to terms, course of study, &c. will be cheerfully given. While this Institution, as yet in its infancy, yet firmly planted and secured almost to perpetuity for the benefit of this Diocese, aims, under the blessing of God, to furnish every facilty to those who have the Ministry directly in view, and to encourage the growth of good desires in that direction, it is yet open to all Boys of good character, whose parents would wish them to be thoroughly educated, under the auspices likewise of a Christian and Church Home.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED immediately, a Teacher of experience and ability, and one that can teach Latin and Greek, to take charge of the Baker's Creek Academy in the county of Bladen. A small School of about twenty scholars. A salary of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be guaranteed. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the society of the neighborhood good.

None need apply but those of unquestionable morality and ability.

THOS. D. McDOWELL.
DUNCAN CROMARTIE.
JAS. GILLESPIE.
DAVID LEWIS.
J. W. LESESNE.
R. S. GILLESPIE.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3t

The North Carolina Christian Advocate will insert the above advertisement 3 times.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

50 No. 6 Plows,
50 No. 10 Plows,
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "

Just received, with castings to match.

—ALSO,—

NEW CROP MOLASSES; Planters' Steel and half Steel Hoes. For sale by

C. E. LEETE.

Feb'y 2. 78-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected ***Stock of Goods.*** Embracing,

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of *GROCERIES,* (Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas,* I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the patronage of my friends, customers and the public generally, to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

Town papers copy.

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel. H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Deep River Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be sold at Pittsborough, at Auction, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, on a liberal credit, the large and excellent FARM on Deep River, belonging to the estate of Samuel S. Jackson, dec'd. This tract embraces about 1844 acres, a large portion of which is unsurpassed in fertility by any lands on Deep River. It lies on the South side of the river, and for several miles on the river, about three miles above Locksville, and about four miles from the point at which the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields would pass the river. Any rail road from Raleigh to the Coal Fields by way of Haywood must pass over this land. A portion of it extends into the Coal formation. For the convenience of purchasers the property will be sold in different tracts.

There will also be sold at the same time and place, the property on Deep River formerly occupied by Dr. Isaac Jackson, comprising an improved lot of six acres, and adjoining it an interest equal to three-fifths of the whole in a tract of 300 acres lying on the river and directly opposite to the Egypt Coal Shaft. From the location of this property, directly above Farmersville on the river and opposite Egypt, there can be no doubt of its being underlaid with the coal and the iron ore.

J. J. JACKSON.

Jan'y 28, 1857. 78tf

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

J. DAVIS announces himself a candidate for CONSTABLE, for the TOWN DISTRICT. If elected he will discharge the duties with satisfaction.

February 2, 1857. 1tpd.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLARD, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan'y 31, 1857. 78-3m*pd

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH HALL'S Patent POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853; and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water St.,
and 5 Murray St., New York.

Agents in N. C.—J. R. Blossom, Wilmington; W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.,

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at public Auction, on Monday 9th day of Feb'y next, at the residence of the late Charles Lutterloh, Jr., on Rowan Street, the entire stock of FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, and Green-House Plants, Evergreens, &c., with thousands of other Plants, Vines, Trees, &c., not mentioned. To a person wishing to go into the business a rare opportunity is offered. The premises will be rented to any person wishing to continue the business.

T. S. LULLERLOH, Adm'r
of C. LUTTERLOH, Jr., dec'd.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 16, 1857. 74-ts

Wilmington Herald and Raleigh Register copy one time a week for three weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74ptf

Large Sale
OF
VALUABLE LANDS.

ON the SECOND MONDAY in February 1857, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, several tracts of LAND in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

One tract on the Western bank of the Cape Fear River, below Smith's Ferry, containing about fifteen hundred and sixty-five acres—the Plantation of the late Henry Elliot. There is a life-estate in two hundred and fifty acres of this tract, which will not be offered for sale. The interest in reversion will be disposed of on the sale day, separate from the other portion of the Plantation.

50 acres on Lower Little River, known as the Gibson place.

606 acres on Lower Little River, former residence of Alex'r Williams, Jr.

45 acres near Elliot's Mills.

550 acres on the Juniper.

300 acres on Little Mill Creek.

600 acres on Gibson's Creek—the Sinclair place.

340 acres near McArther's Bridge. Also, the Saw Mill Timber on 300 acres adjoining.

500 acres on the Black Branch, near W. J. Kelly's. And the Saw Mill Timber on 110 acres adjoining.

350 acres near Munroe's Bridge, North side of the River.

400 acres, including the Mineral Spring near the Mills formerly Col. Murchison's.

300 acres on Grog Creek, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

50 acres on the North prong of Anderson's Creek.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-third of two Lots in the town of Fayetteville, on Rowan street, known as the Armstrong lots; and in 28 acres of Land on the South side of Little River, near Elliot's Mills.

—ALSO—

At the same time, on a credit of six months, will be sold—

40 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

12 shares in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

— shares in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

10 shares in the Cumberland Academy. And an undivided interest in the Chemical Apparatus therein.

These sales are made under a power in the Will of the late Henry Elliot.

ALEX'R ELLIOT, } Ex'rs.
J. G. SHEPHERD, }

Dec'r 11, 1856. 65ts

Fall and Winter Stock,
1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool DeLains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and DeLains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.

October 9, 1856. 47-tf

FALL TRADE, 1856.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

Illustrated Juvenile Books.

THE History of Sir Thomas Thumb;
Kobbaltozo; Bright Pictures for Child Life, by Cousin Fannie;
Worth, not Wealth, by Cousin Alice;
Learning about Common Things, by Jacob Abbott;
Old Whitey's Christmas Trot;
Daisey, or the Fairy Spectacles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SECOND STOCK.
B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 40tf

New and Cheap Goods.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,

French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Lumbertries;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Noill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke;
The Family Dentist, by Du Bouchet.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 24, 1856. 60

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respecfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856 41-tf

Fresh Peaches in Winter!

THE subscriber has for sale, at the Store of Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, a few hundred Cans of FRESH PEACHES, put up the past Summer, hermetically sealed, warranted sound.

HUGH McLEAN.

Fox's Island, Harnett county, Dec. 18. 66-3m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 26. 43-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.

Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.

Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors,—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.

Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.

Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y

Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Notes for Negro Hire, for sale here.

A CARD.

DR. MAC RAE has returned and resumed his Practice. Office two doors below the Female High School.

Jan'y 10, 1857. 72*4t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856 75*y

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, or which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buil ings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

MY wife RUTHA having left my bed and board, this is to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW J. WATSON.

Lick Creek, Chatham Co., Jan'y 15. 74*4tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, Catharine S. Baldwin, David J. Baldwin, John B. Cashwell and wife Jane, *against* Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Margaret, and Samuel Mims.

Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6W] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Fearne on Remainders. Edwards on Bailments. Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition. Kent's Commentaries. Curtis's ditto. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. Adams' Equity. Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership. Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. Phillips and Amos on Evidence. Gresley on Law of Evidence. Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes. Domat's Civil Law. Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law. Daniell's Chancery Practice. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Atherley on the Law of Marriage. Collyer on Partnership. Greenleaf on Evidence. Oliver on Conveyancing. Curtis's Conveyancer. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Cruise on Real Property. Tayler's Law Glossary. Crabb on Real Property. Reeves' Domestic Relations. Byles on Bills. Bell on Sale. Lee on Arbitration of Titles. Sharswood's Professional Ethics. Barton's suit in Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence. Comyn's Landlord and Tenant. Watson on Arbitration. Hare on Discovery. Oliphant on Horses. Whitworth's Equity Precedents. Morris on Replevin. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. Mathew's Presumptive Evidence. Robertson on Succession. Ellis on Insurance. Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity. Phillimore on Domicil. Cary on Partnership. Wilson on Uses. Fell on Guarantees. Newland on Contracts. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Professsion in any part of the State on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL
J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 20 Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*

JOHNSTON
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

JOHN W. STUART, Esq., } Principals.
Miss BETTIE JONES, }

THE 8TH SESSION of this School will commence on the 19th of January, and will close on the 19th of June, with an examination, exhibition, and an address by some distinguished gentleman.

So great is the reputation of Mr. Stuart as a superior teacher and scholar, that we presume it is unnecessary to say anything in his praise. He has been in our employment for several years, and so far as we know or believe, he has given universal satisfaction.

Miss Jones is a first-honor graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and comes recommended as possessing, in an emigent degree, all the qualities necessary to constitute a successful teacher. Young persons desiring to prepare for college, will do well to patronize this school, as Mr. Stuart has had considerable experience in this business; and wherever his pupils have gone, they have taken a high standing, evincing thorough preparation. Young ladies will be taught everything taught in the best female schools of the country.

Terms per Session are as follows, viz: Primary branches, $10; Classics $16; higher English branches $12; Extras, Music $20; French and Drawing each Board $6 to 7 50 per month.

W. D. TURNER,
Chm'n of Trustees.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 18, 1856. 72*4t

Wanting Money to Pay my Debts.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to pay by 10th February next must not blame me should they have cost to pay. My debts I must pay, and my dependence for money is through you, and I hope that you will fail not all to come forward.

M. W. McNEILL.

Springfield, N. C., Jan'y 20, 1857. 7*

NOTICE.

THE Sale of R. F. Murphy's property, advertised to take place this day, is postponed until the FIRST THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT. Sale will be positive. Persons interested in the sale are particularly requested to attend on that day.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Jan'y 20, 1857.

Seventy Likely Negroes,
And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Rocky Ford, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and title to be satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Coopers and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Woman and good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, with bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, one on the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 bushels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any one in the State. Also another tract, known as the Cole well Draine tract, containing between 1 and 2 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them, the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rocky fork in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, partic